

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OR,

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### General Summary of News.

#### EUROPE.

The Shipping Report of yesterday morning announced that three vessels had passed Kedgerie inward bound, their names unknown. It was ascertained in the evening that these vessels were the Susan, from Madras; the Humayoon Shah, from Muscat; and the Aberdeen put back from below, with the loss of all her anchors, but one, when, in bringing up with this she parted also, and the Pilot was obliged to run her on shore.

Our Asiatic intelligence will be found in another page, previous to which, we offer the following articles of general interest, which have not before transpired.

We lately noticed the arrival of Madame Bianchi and Mrs. Lacey at Madras, on their way to Calcutta, where they may be shortly expected; and we observe in the Times of yesterday, a paragraph which states that Mr. William Linton was also to leave England in April for Calcutta. We know not whether this be correct or not; but we think that if a musical coalition had been intended, these distinguished professors would have come to India together; if a musical opposition be inferred from it, the effect will probably be that which attends all struggles in fair and open competition, as contradistinguished from monopoly, namely, to give force and energy to the exercise every description of talent that is thus left free.

An official return of the strength of the British army up to the 25th of January, 1819, has been laid before the House of Commons, and this states the general total at 109,810, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, and 5,852 Officers: of which amount there are serving in Great Britain 15,248 exclusive of 5,516 Foot Guards; Ireland 18,923; East Indies 18,281; Troop Horses 11,276.

From official returns of Coinage, printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that the aggregate amount of Gold Coin issued from the Mint in the course of the year 1818, was, in sovereigns, £2,347,230. 7. 6. in half sovereigns, £515,143. 2. 6. Amount of Silver Coin issued from the Mint in ditto, total aggregate, £576,180.

According to calculations which have been made on the subject, the Corn Bill tax is 6d. a day per head; £9 2s. 6d. a year each; £54 15s. on a man, his wife, eight children, and two servants; and £164,250,000 sterling, on a population of eighteen millions of souls.

The number of Electors who voted on the recent Westminster Election were 8363. There were upwards of 6000 Electors who did not vote.

Report says, that Mr. Hobhouse is shortly to lead to the altar one of the amiable and accomplished daughters of Sir Francis Burdett, his friend and political colleague.

Grapes for making wine were said to be so plentiful in England, that they were brought by cart loads to Covent Gar-

den market, where they were sold by the hundred weight at about 7½d. per pound.

It is a remarkable fact, that at the last examinations for entrance at Trinity College, Dublin, one hundred and three Candidates were admitted, out of which number twenty six were Lieutenants on half-pay.

From the last published Report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, it appears, that it now consists of 16,000 members, and that the sphere of its operations is progressively enlarging. The District Committees have greatly strengthened and invigorated the measures adopted for securing the success of the Society's designs, and have been instrumental in disseminating many copies of the Scriptures as well as Tracts. From April 24, 1817, to April 16, 1818, the distribution was as follows:—Bibles 29,852, New Testaments and Psalters 53,723, Common Prayers 86,558, other bound books 60,330, small tracts half-bound 835,140. The receipts of the Society during the same period amount to £59,447s. 6d. and the payments £56,195s. 11d. From Mrs. Paumier, of Bath, they have received a donation of £500, of which sum £400 by her direction has been appropriated to the general designs of the Society, and the remaining £200 is to be expended in furnishing Bibles to the Jews in India.

An Article from Warsaw proposes to render lazy Jews in Poland useful to the State, by making them repair highways and causeways.

Two women in Prussia wished to embrace the Jewish religion, one because she was already married to, and the other because she intended to marry a man of, that persuasion; their demand was not acceded to by the Government, who answered that Jews were merely tolerated, but not allowed to make proselytes.

The number of births at Amsterdam during 1818 was 6,888, out of which 3,525 were males. In the same year 1,583 marriages and 22 divorces had taken place.

Among the recent publications of Art, we notice that Colnaghi has announced a beautiful portrait of General Bolivar, the Venezuelan Chief, which is considered to be an astonishing likeness. Underneath the portrait are the arms of the Republic of Venezuela.

The Governor of Dalecarlia has presented an affecting report to the Swedish Government, respecting the situation of 40,000 souls in that province; who, according to his statement, would, from the beginning of March last, have neither bread nor means of subsistence!

Letters from Leeds dated 29th March, say that in addition to great numbers of woollen weavers discharged, the masters have given notice to the remaining workmen, that they must limit their labour in future to eight hours per day, until affairs take a more favourable turn. In fact, both the woollen and cotton manufacture are at present in a depressed state. Except for articles for the finest fabric, the demand was never known to be so dull, either for home consumption or for exportation.

Colonel Harvey, Military Secretary to the Duke of Wellington in his several campaigns, succeeds Lieutenant Colonel Chapman as Secretary to the Master General of the Ordnance.

The commercial part of the community (says a Paris Paper) is talking of nothing but the disappearance of M. D\*\*\*, Receiver-General, who has, it is said, decamped from France, leaving a deficit to the amount of 900,000 francs, or about 40,000*l*.

The French Court have gone into mourning for twenty-one days, on account of the decease of Charles IV. of Spain—the first eleven days in black and white, and the remaining ten in white.

The creditors of Lucien Bonaparte were convened, in the month of March, at the residence of an attorney at Paris, when an offer of 75 per cent. was made on their debts.

A letter from Paris, dated March 25, says: "The fury of duels increases every day; twelve officers of the garde du corps, and twelve of the garde royale, were to have fought, on the 18th, twenty-four of Bonaparte's half pay officers. Luckily for the former, they were put under arrest."

The Public Minister was proceeding against M. Harti de Pierrebouurg, who was the antagonist of M. Beaupoll de St. Aulaire, in the duel, in which the latter officer lost his life. The motive for the interference of authority appears to be, that the general rules, consecrated for the regulation of equal weapons in single combats, have been violated to the prejudice of M. de St. Aulaire. M. Harti was examined on the 26th, and the four seconds on the 27th.

A transaction of a very horrid nature occurred, on the evening of the 25th of March at the King's Bench Prison, in London, of which the following are the particulars.

A man was brought to the prison in custody for debt, and soon after his arrival he began to betray evident symptoms of insanity, which induced the proper officer to lock him up. He was put into a secure room, but was not chained or secured in any other manner; and a person, who is said to be another debtor, was placed in the room to keep him company, and both were locked in. For some time the lunatic was very quiet and composed, and walked up and down the room very deliberately. At length he placed the poker in the fire, as if to stir it, and he again resumed his posture on the floor.

When the poker was red hot, the insane man took it from the fire, looked at it a second or two, and then ran furiously at his companion, whom he overpowered, being superior in strength, when he attempted to thrust the poker, red hot as it was, down the throat of his fallen victim, in which he partly succeeded, and burnt the mouth and face of the man most dreadfully. The sufferer made the building echo with the cries of "murder," but the person who had the key of the room was absent on some temporary business, and none of the numerous persons who came to give him assistance could enter! The madman still attempted to effect his purpose, in preventing which the hands of the other were burned very much, and his groans were heart-rending, although none of the persons outside could form any idea what the lunatic was doing to him.

Messengers had been despatched in all directions to find the person who had the keys, and after some search, he was found. On being informed of the circumstance, he attended very promptly, and opened the door, when the poor fellow was found on the ground in a most shocking state, his aggressor standing near him with the poker, then nearly cold. He was immediately secured, and the wounded man was removed to a comfortable place, where medical assistance was rendered to him, and every attention paid which his situation required, but he was not expected to survive.

The Ghent Journal affirms that the Generals Rigaud and Grouchy are on the eve of returning to France from America. The French Government are taking decisive steps to re-establish the fortresses which the Allies had dismantled.

A Mr. Corrie, has lately purchased 10,000 acres of land in the Illinois Territory, and is forming a new English settlement there.

Cobbett still continues, whether successful or otherwise in his late schemes, to have his darling object of popularity as much at heart as ever, and we accordingly find him making continual efforts to recover or maintain it. A paragraph in the Chester Guardian informs us that he has been examining and decrying Mr. Birkbeck's account of America. It is as follows:—

"Cobbett has been employing himself, not without utility, in shewing the fallacy of certain agricultural statements of Mr. Birkbeck, in regard to settlements in the Illinois. By this explanation we learn, that the country in question is, for the present, decidedly advantageous only to labourers,—or to those holders of small capitals, with families, who can join with it great manual exertion on their own part. Mr. Birkbeck's estimates, which surprised every body, Cobbett has pulled to pieces, with his usual rough ability at that sort of work. These estimates are indisputably fallacious. It is amusing to see the manner in which the Man of Hampshire (not of Ross) treats his dear friend, for so he calls him at the very time he states, in plain terms, that none but a fool or a madman could write as he has done. Birkbeck was becoming too popular, and that was not to be borne,—"although"—as *Dangle* says,—"he is my friend." Cobbett promises a book on Gardening, and observes, with great *sang froid*, that the last seven years of his life exceeds, for efficient exertion, the labours of any other individual past or present."

The following paragraph on the subject of the Champ d'Azile is new to us; we transcribe it from the Times of yesterday:—

"The English Journals hitherto obtained, have only afforded a conjecture of the famous Champ d'Azile, commanded by the two Lallements, having been broken up. We have now the pleasure of offering to our readers some particulars of this interesting event, extracted from a letter dated from New York, the 24th of December 1818, and quoted in a Journal de Commerce of January. The Champ d'Azile was, it seems, situate on a ground claimed both by Spain and the United States, and which the former had given up to the latter on the condition of the French being driven from it. This circumstance turned to the profit of the other new establishment of Tombeckbee in a particular State called Marengo, and situate on the territory of Alabama. Numbers of Frenchmen were resorting there from the various United States, especially from New York and Philadelphia. General Lefebvre Desnouettes was at the Congress, who had granted him several conditions favorable to this establishment. The town, which it was in contemplation to build there, was to be called Aigleville. A circumstance most creditable to the French character is the subscription publicly opened in France for the purpose of assisting their fellow-citizens at Texas. This subscription amounted on the 27th of January to 65,000 fr. and continued even after the receipt of the above accounts. The greatest number of the Subscribers, among whom we observe a young Lady, avowed their names, and consequently their sympathy towards these victims of political persecution. A Madame Dubignon subscribed on her death bed. Next to the interest which is excited by the spectacle of adversity, is certainly that which we cannot help feeling for those who honor it; and let us hope that a nation, whom the sternness of prolonged civil dissensions has not been able to divest of her milder virtues, shall ultimately succeed in securing the enjoyment of those liberal institutions for the obtaining which she is struggling since so long."



## ASIA.

**Batavia.**—The Papers from this quarter are chiefly filled with articles of intelligence from the Netherlands; which, to the Dutch in Java, must of course have the same degree of interest as English News always has for our countrymen in India.

By a private Letter received from thence by the American ship *Glide*, through which channel the Papers themselves have reached us, we learn however the confirmation of the fact which we announced a few days since on the authority of Letters from Penang, namely, the expulsion of the Dutch from Palembang.

The date of the Letter is July 28, 1819, and the paragraph communicating this intelligence is as follows:—

"Mr. Muntinghe, the Resident at Palembang, arrived here yesterday, after being driven from thence by the Malays; they opened a battery of thirty pieces of cannon on them, which the Dutch soldiers stormed three times and were as often repulsed, after a loss of 117 men and two officers, killed, Mr. Muntinghe has gone after the Governor (who is to the eastward) and nothing further will transpire until his return."

This event is of itself a sufficient index of the general state of feeling, towards the people who have resumed their ancient government in the Eastern Seas, among the natives of those countries over which their dominion has been re-established. It will shew too that the sentiments we have occasionally expressed on this subject, premature, and unfit for publication, as they were held to be, were at least founded in truth, and are fully borne out by subsequent events. We can have no hostility to a nation who have been situated towards us as the Dutch have been for the last ten years in Europe, previous to the restoration of their possessions in the East, but as we are the advocates of Justice, Freedom and good Government in our own country, so we desire that the nations who depart from those principles of human rule should meet their due punishment in the failure of their schemes to aggrandize themselves at the expense of moral equity and political right; and it is rather because we believe that Great Britain is with all her faults still the most moral and the most upright nation on the face of the globe, than from any other consideration, that we rejoice at the extent of her dominion, and hail every accession to her empire as affording a new dawn of hope for the extension of religious truth, the introduction of moral purity, the creation of thought and inquiry, and the establishment of freedom and happiness on the firm basis of justice and truth.

**Canton.**—The Rev. Henry Harding, A. B. has been appointed Chaplain to the Factory of Canton,—the Rev. Atwell Lake declining the appointment.

**Rangoon.**—Intelligence is brought from hence of the death of His Burmah Majesty, which happened on the 6th of June last, when he was immediately succeeded in power by his grandson.

**Kurnaul.**—A Letter from this quarter, which reached us yesterday, says—"We now begin to feel a little the want of rain, but hitherto the season has been delightful; and although not a post arrives without announcing two or three deaths, yet we are remarkably healthy here. In the Battalion of Native Infantry, and the Squadron of Cavalry stationed here, there are not half a dozen men on the sick list."

**Dinapore.**—We have a Letter from this station, dated the 13th instant, which says—

"The cantonment of Dinapore, and the vicinity of Patna, and Bankipore, have lately been greatly distressed by the continued heat of the weather, which has been sultry and oppressive in the extreme.

We had not a single shower until the 10th, though from the appearance of the atmosphere, during the last thirteen or fourteen days, the immediate commencement of the rains might have been anticipated.

The total want of moisture was beginning to affect the prices of rice, flour, &c. in the bazars in a very considerable degree; and fevers were for a time prevalent, especially among the natives at Patna and Bankipore.

The dreadful Cholera Morbus, I am happy to inform you, has not lately made its appearance; and the station is now (comparatively speaking) tolerably healthy.

The detachment of Artillery, under charge of Maj. Brooke, left this on the 8th, for the upper stations. They were all well, and had met with no deaths from sickness during their passage from Calcutta.

The plantations have suffered much from the last continued drought, and the showers of to-day and yesterday have a most exhilarating effect."

## AMERICA.

Accounts from the banks of the Mississippi state, that the mammoth, a monstrous animal, hitherto known only by name, and of which no other trace has been found than some of its bones, has been discovered actually in existence in the western deserts of North-America! According to the description given of it, this colossus of the animal kingdom is not carnivorous; it lives on vegetable, but more particularly on a certain species of tree, of which it eats the leaves, the bark, and even the trunk. It never lies down, and sleeps leaning for support against a tree. It has rather the shape of a wild boar, 15 feet high, than of an elephant. Its body is covered by a hairy skin, and it has no horn.—Accounts from America respecting natural history should be received with caution.

Among the particulars communicated in recent Papers from this quarter, the following short biographical notice of Mr. Monroe, the President of the United States, is not the least interesting:

James Monroe, the President of the United States, is a native of Virginia; he was born in 1759; and in 1776, though so young, he took part with his countrymen in their resistance to the parent State. At the battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776, his shoulder-bone was broken by a musket-ball, and he was so dangerously wounded that his life was despaired of. His bravery and good conduct caused General Washington to promote him to a Captaincy; he was afterwards appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Lord Sterling, and subsequently a Colonel of a Regiment. In 1782, he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia; in 1783, we find him a Member of the old Congress. In 1787, he was again elected to the Legislature of Virginia Convention, which ratified the present Constitution of the United States. In 1790, he was elected a Senator of the United States. He continued in the United States' Senate until 1794, when he was elected by President Washington to represent the United States as Minister to the French Republic. On his return from France he was elected Governor of his native State; and, in 1799, concluded the constitutional term for holding that office. In 1802, Mr. Monroe was sent, by President Jefferson, to France, to negotiate the purchase of Louisiana, which was accomplished entirely to the satisfaction of the nation. Having succeeded in his negotiations at Paris, in 1803, he was appointed Minister to London; and, in 1805, sent on a special mission to Madrid. On his return from Europe he was again elected to the Legislature of Virginia; and the same year, 1810, elected the Governor of that State. In 1811, he was appointed Secretary of State; and on the capture of Washington, in 1814, he was made Secretary of War.

## ST. HELENA.

We have been favored with the sight of a Letter from an Officer on board one of His Majesty's ships lately employed in the blockade or guard of St. Helena, in which he expresses the general feeling of satisfaction felt by all those who had been kept on this disagreeable service, at their release.

This gentleman had been twice at the residence of Napoleon; but the orders were so strict as to the prohibition of all intercourse, that he was even forbidden to speak to the Ex-Emperor. He describes him to be unquestionably suffering much in body from his confinement, and as might be expected, still more harassed and disturbed in mind; and as he had not for the last six months stirred 50 yards from his prison, neither his health nor his tranquillity were likely to be restored.

## Pitcairn's Island.

The Subscription for supplying the descendants of the Crew of H. M. Ship Bounty, at Pitcairn's Island, with such Articles as might be calculated to increase their comforts, expand their understandings, and advance them in the scale of virtue and happiness, having now closed; Mr. Mathew Smith, under whose direction, conjointly with that of Captain Henderson, the monies were disbursed, deems it his duty to make public a Statement of the Donations received, and a List of the Articles which have been purchased for their use. In giving the names of the benevolent Contributors to this attempt to ameliorate the condition of an interesting race of Islanders, the signatures are taken from the Notes which accompanied the gifts, which will explain the omissions of titles, &c. and it was thought better to do this than risk any errors in that particular.

## List of Donations received.

|                           | Sa. Rs. |  | Sa. Rs. |
|---------------------------|---------|--|---------|
| J. Palmer and Co.         | 100     | Brought forward                                    | 1148    |
| C. D'Oyly,                | 50      | M. Duntze,   | 16      |
| G. Cruttenden,            | 40      | H. Shakespeare,                                    | 16      |
| D. Clark,                 | 80      | Mr. Grant,   | 32      |
| J. Mackillop,             | 32      | Mr. Rooke,   | 100     |
| John Abbott,              | 16      | Captain Phipps,                                    | 50      |
| A. J. Macan,              | 16      | Rev. Mr. Thomason,                                 | 32      |
| J. Young,                 | 50      | Rev. Mr. Corrie,                                   | 32      |
| A. Wilson,                | 16      | Mr. Money,   | 50      |
| M. Smith,                 | 20      | J. W. Sherer,                                      | 100     |
| E. A. Newton,             | 16      | G. J. Siddons,                                     | 25      |
| S. Hampton,               | 16      | S. Lapremaudaye,                                   | 16      |
| J. Kyd,                   | 20      | Meer Eckrem Ally,                                  | 16      |
| C. Blaney,                | 10      | John Hall,   | 50      |
| Mr. Johnson,              | 5       | Mr. Cracroft,                                      | 100     |
| J. Hunter,                | 16      | Mr. Adams,   | 100     |
| J. Calder,                | 16      | J. Hayes,  | 100     |
| W. Dunlop,                | 10      | Ramduloll Day,                                     | 20      |
| The Calcutta Journal,     | 150     | Rustomjee Cowasjee,                                | 25      |
| J. Melville,              | 16      | R. Blecheynden,                                    | 30      |
| A. Robertson,             | 16      | A. H. Blecheynden,                                 | 20      |
| W. Davidson,              | 16      | A. Colvin,   | 100     |
| N. Alexander,             | 16      | Captain Ward,                                      | 16      |
| D. Macintyre,             | 16      | Lieutenant Malden,                                 | 16      |
| R. Robertson,             | 16      | G. J. Morris,                                      | 20      |
| James Loch,               | 16      | Globe Insurance Company,                           | 250     |
| Christie, Barnard and Co. | 16      | Mr. Warde,   | 25      |
| Gould and Campbell,       | 32      | J. Pringle,  | 16      |
| F. A. Weston,             | 16      | Major General C. Stuart,                           | 100     |
| J. Collie,                | 5       | Robert M'Clintock,                                 | 32      |
| C. J. Doyle,              | 50      | Augustus Pelly,                                    | 16      |
| C. Stuart, (Major)        | 32      | Captain J. Peckett,                                | 30      |
| C. Ballard,               | 50      | Mr. Bathurst,                                      | 100     |
| Mrs. M. Browne,           | 16      | Son of Archdeacon of Wells                         | 50      |
| J. Gordon,                | 10      | Robert Stuart, (Nepaul),                           | 50      |
| Thomas Litster,           | 5       | Cornet Stainforth, 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry, | 50      |
| Samuel Heather,           | 5       | Major T. Wilson, 2d Batt.                          | 50      |
| Mr. Limond,               | 20      | 26th Regt. N. I. Kurnaul,                          | 150     |
| Donation from a Stranger, | 100     |  |         |

## List of Articles purchased.

|                                | Sa. Rs. |   | Sa. Rs. |
|--------------------------------|---------|---|---------|
| Iron Spades, 32                | 112     | Brought forward                                   | 1614    |
| Iron Shovels, 2 dozen          | 36      | Plated Spoons, 18 dozen                           | 64      |
| Pick Axes, 2 dozen             | 24      | Cork Screws, 2                                    | 1       |
| Wood Axes, 1 dozen             | 12      | Tumblers, 2 dozen                                 | 12      |
| Carpenter's Axes, 4            | 36      | Razors, 10 pair                                   | 40      |
| Carpenter's Adzes, 1 dozen     | 36      | Scissors, 4 dozen                                 | 36      |
| Hand Hatchets, 3 dozen         | 144     | Combs, 24 dozen                                   | 24      |
| Pit Saws, 8                    | 36      | Small Tooth Combs, 4 dozen                        | 24      |
| Cross Cut Saws, 3              | 36      | Spectacles, 1 dozen pair                          | 18      |
| Hand Saws, 12                  | 15      | Looking Glasses, 4                                | 14      |
| Tennon Saws, 6                 | 6       | Tinder Boxes, 11                                  | 8       |
| Small Saws, 3                  | 90      | Horn Lanterns, 4                                  | 12      |
| Chissels, of sizes, 10 dozen   | 36      | Fowling Pieces, 8                                 | 192     |
| Mortice Chissels, 4 dozen      | 63      | Flints, 500                                       | 10      |
| Gouge Chissels, 7 dozen        | 36      | Gunpowder, 50 canisters                           | 50      |
| Claw Hammers, 2 dozen          | 18      | Bird Shot, 20 bags                                | 50      |
| Augers, 2 dozen                | 48      | Stationery, 1 box                                 | 24      |
| Gimblets, 24 dozen             | 24      | Pen-knives, 2 dozen                               | 48      |
| Spike Gimblets, 48             | 9       | Lead Pencils, 4 dozen                             | 10      |
| Wooden Mallets, 12             | 6       | Double Slates, 8                                  | 16      |
| Carpenter's Rules, 3           | 24      | Telescope, 1                                      | 40      |
| Grind Stones, complete, 2      | 4       | Iron Fish Graines, 5                              | 13      |
| Long Plane, 1                  | 6       | Harpoons, 4                                       | 16      |
| Jack Planes, 2                 | 14      | Fish Hooks, 100 dozen                             | 50      |
| Bead Planes, of sizes, 7       | 16      | Large Fishing Lines, 12                           | 12      |
| Iron Anvil, 1                  | 3       | Small Fishing Lines, 2 dozen                      | 6       |
| Iron Tongs, 2 pair             | 2       | Coloured Thread, 26 lbs.                          | 52      |
| Blacksmith's Hammers, 2        | 8       | Sail Needles, 500                                 | 50      |
| Blacksmith's Sledge ditto, 2   | 16      | Sewing Needles, 900                               | 10      |
| Bench Vices, 2                 | 24      | Sewing Twine, 20 seers                            | 256     |
| Hand Vices, 2                  | 24      | Broad Cloth, 64 yards                             | 85      |
| Iron Nails, 1 cask             | 40      | Flannel, 69 yards                                 | 40      |
| Iron Hinges, 2 dozen           | 18      | English Ensign, 1, 20 feet                        | 2       |
| Assortment of Cooper's Tools,  | 184     | Iron Rat Traps, 2                                 | 14      |
| Files, of sizes, 3 dozen       | 32      | Pease for sowing, 1 cask                          | 22      |
| Iron Boilers, 16               | 48      | A copper-fastened Cutter, 22 feet, with 10 oars,  | 450     |
| Iron Fish Kettles, 4           | 36      | Brass box Steering Compasses, complete, 2         | 32      |
| Tin Sauce Pans, 2 sets         | 24      | Select assortment of elementary and useful books, | 150     |
| Iron Sauce Pans, 6             | 18      | Boat to Diamond Harbour,                          | 40      |
| Iron Frying Pans, 2 dozen      | 30      |   |         |
| Iron Grid Irons, 1 dozen       | 36      |   |         |
| Baster's, Ladles, & Slices, 15 | 30      |   |         |
| Long Dishes, 2 dozen           | 30      |   |         |
| Plates, 20 dozen               | 96      |   |         |
| Knives and Forks, 4 dozen      | 3       |   |         |
| Clasp Knives, 12 dozen         | 3       |   |         |
| Cook's Forks, 6                |         |   |         |
|                                | 1612    | Sicca Rupees                                      | 3583    |
|                                |         | Receipts  | 3099    |
|                                |         | Deficiency  | 484     |

In addition to the above articles, which were selected entirely with reference to their probable utility, Mr. Smith has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following Donations sent to his care:

1. A Parcel containing twelve Books of Religious Instruction for Youth, from Mrs. Marmaduke Brown.
2. A Parcel containing about twenty Religious Tracts, from Mr. Thomas Littler.
3. A Parcel containing twelve Books, accompanied by a Note, signed thus, I——1
4. A Parcel containing several Elementary Books of Education, Agriculture, &c. with some Bibles and Prayer Books, from Mr. J. Gordon.
5. A Parcel containing about one-hundred Books of Instruction for Youth, Religious Tracts, &c. from Captain Patton of the Ship Ellergill.
6. Two Chests of Fruit Trees, secured for a long voyage.—One Keg of marrow-fat Peas.—Two Boxes of Vegetables, and a select assortment of Seeds and Stones for sowing and Planting, suited to the soil and climate of Pitcairn's Island,—from Dr. Wallich, Superintendent of the Botanic Garden.

These have been all embarked on board the Hercules, Captain Henderson, and forwarded to Pitcairn's Island under his care; and the addition that these supplies will afford to the comforts of the people for whom they are intended, must afford an agreeable reflection to all who have in any degree contributed thereto.







## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

### AMENDMENT OF THE GAME LAWS.

Mr. BRANDE, previously to submitting his intended motion to the House for the Amendment of the Game Laws, referred to the Committee of the last Parliament, who had declared their opinions favourable to such a measure. The subject was of the greatest importance in its consideration and result, comprehending so many descriptions of persons. Begging the indulgence of the House, the Hon. Member promised to engage its attention as shortly as the nature of his proposition would admit; and while he resolved on brevity in those observations absolutely connected with his intended motion, no blame, he hoped, would be attached to his conduct for not discharging his duty, in every respect, as succinctly as possible. The Hon. Member then said, that it was curious to observe the age, progress, and history of the Game Laws. So early as the times of Richard II. regulations or acts were on record. At that time, the license of a clergyman for the privilege of killing Game was forty shillings, and that of a priest ten shillings. Soon after the very origin of any thing in the shape of Game Laws, the land proprietors had discovered that they had granted too much to the community at large, and therefore were frequently abridging their former grants, till such time as they became more and more oppressive to their fellow subjects. By the 22d and 23d of Charles I. the regulations for Lords of Manors and Gamekeepers were first methodized, describing more particularly their respective privileges. The former class were then allowed to appoint their own Gamekeepers: The latter class had not only the power of killing Game, but were considered as constables to protect Game. The Act of Anne extended the manorial powers, and therefore extended the powers of Gamekeepers; and even till lately we find nothing in the history of the Game Laws, but an increased power and advantage to lords of manors. But with every wish for restricting the privileges of the people at large, it was impossible that the landed proprietors could prevent them from the gratifications derivable from killing of Game. In proof of such indulgence, he would wish to know who would render himself so odious as to inform against any respectable or opulent merchant or trader in London, not qualified to kill Game, as having either trespassed against the acts, or having Game improperly in his possession? No person of respectable or generous feelings, he was convinced, would undertake such a disagreeable task. Rather than enter complaints to a magistrate, the landed proprietor would often encourage, or connive at the aggressions of the poacher. In such a vast mass of population as this country consisted of, it was easy to prove violations or infractions of the Game Laws; but we should like to know how they could be prevented. After all the enactments now in force, the practical result was pretty well known. Although the prisons had been filled with violators of the laws, yet the aggressions had not been diminished. The Hon. Member censured the delay which had occurred in making the return of the persons confined for violations of the Game Laws; but he regretted that the tardiness of the return had not tended to make it more correct. The Honourable Member would venture to say, that if he wanted to demonstrate the necessity of his proposition by a problem, he would not desire any one better calculated to effect his purpose than the imprisonment last year, consequently the demoralization, of between fourteen and fifteen hundred of his Majesty's most active and useful subjects. Such a mass of our population, however virtuously inclined previously to their incarceration, must become greatly demoralized by associating with persons of the most wicked and abandoned description. In recommending the Amendments which he was about to submit to the House, his chief gratification would be the humanization or cultivation of the people; and he would not presume to come forward unless he had well digested the plan to which he meant to call their attention. It would go to the repeal of the present system; and when his proposition appeared before the House in a tangible shape, he had no doubt but he would be favoured with many valuable auxiliaries, so as to render the new law as perfect as possible. After dwelling some time on that part of the law termed the 4th Institute, the Hon. Member re-

marked, that he should take as his basis the principles of the ancient law of the country. In cases of injury committed, he should recommend an indemnity to the landed proprietor. By a regular kind of bargain between the lessor and lessee, all property of the description alluded to would be better protected, and the market would be regularly supplied with Game. He was fully persuaded; that as soon as the the letter and spirit of the new system were known—that the obnoxious penalties were repealed—and that Game was permitted to be brought to market—all descriptions of people, particularly the lower class, would be less inclined to commit aggressions; indeed, he was apt to believe, that such a conduct, even by those who now acted as poachers, would be considered disgraceful. Such adventurers would afterwards be disinclined to venture on their usual depredations, for the very same individual would feel a repugnance to such an act, as Game could not then be considered as a contraband or prohibited commodity, but marketable; the same as any other production of land: It might be observed by those who were unfriendly to this measure, that the new law would afford to the poor individual a greater facility to theft. Allowing, however, that there might be some truth in this observation, surely the House of Commons could suggest some expedient to prevent this commission of crime. In France, where Game is property of a marketable nature, this kind of property is so commixed among the various classes of the people, that in fact it becomes a sort of invisible property. The inhabitants of France not only found themselves relieved from the oppressive acts which we now experienced, but their property in this respect received every protection which could be expected or wished for. The spirit of such a system, if properly adapted to the peculiarities of this country, would be an acceptable desideratum. If the Committee were once allowed, he had no doubt but any objection which could now be advanced against the measure would be removed. By the present laws, it might appear, that the Game would be the means of destroying the property of the land-owner, it being evident that he could not now protect it. The new law would remove this objection. In every view which he had taken of the subject, he had adopted such precautions as would prevent the mischiefs which might be apprehended from the introduction of a new system. Suppose he was fortunate enough to carry his proposition by the indulgence of the House, it was his intention to exempt free warrens from the operations of the new law. He would take special care not to affect the real right of the land proprietor. He should leave the Lord of the Manor the right of killing his own Game, and the right of appointing his own Gamekeeper. But he would not leave him the right of killing the Game of another through the medium of his Gamekeeper. By the present law, no one could proceed directly against a Gamekeeper for a trespass of the nature alluded to. In considering the right of property, it would be proper to ascertain in what light any particular property should be described or defined. Game would be put on the same footing as any other property, namely turnips or potatoes, or any other arising from agricultural attentions. Any penalty up to 20*l.* he intended to be recoverable before a Justice of Peace; but all beyond 20*l.* he thought would be better left to other operations of the law, which would be particularly described. The Hon. Member then went into details of the various penalties; and assured the House, that he meant that the new law should afford in every respect, a better protection to the property of the land-owner, than what now appeared on the statute books. He also had in his particular contemplation the improvement and protection of the morals of the people. He begged that the House would not consider that he ventured to produce this intended amendment of the Game Laws from any wanton pruriency, or affected love, to research intricate Acts of Parliament. He had consulted the most intelligent men of the country on the subject, and they had been pleased to bestow their warmest approbation of the measure—whether viewed morally or politically. The Hon. Member then moved in substance, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the Game Laws.

Sir J. SHELLEY declared, that in his opinion the intended law of the Hon. Member would add to, and not remove, the difficulties or embarrassments of which they now complained. It would be attended with the most serious consequences. The operations of the Act would induce the country Gentleman to leave his country residence. Thus the poor rates would increase with less means of paying them; and by the increase of paupers, the distresses of the country would be increased in a proportional degree.

Mr. BANKES coincided in opinion with the last Hon. Member. He thought it his duty to give his decided opposition to the new

law, on the very first introduction of it. Instead of improving the morals of the people, he was convinced it would tend greatly to demoralize them. The Hon. Mover had dwelt on the article of potatoes, as illustrative of his subject when viewed as property arising from the soil. But how had he made out his argument by the introduction of potatoes? He would ask the Hon. Mover if any man could supply the market as cheap as the man who steals the commodity? The proposed measure was an absurd and a wild speculation, and in direct opposition to the best law authorities of the country; nay, in some respects it might be deemed unconstitutional. It had been insinuated that there were two or three modes of repealing the Game Laws; but the proposition of the Hon. Member would in its consequences be a complete repeal of all the Acts relative to Game. There was one thing which rendered this country preferable to any other—that was the law between landlord and tenant. In every view he could not help disapproving of the proposition. It would tend much more to demoralize the population of this country than any Act which now existed on the subject. The Hon. Gentleman by withdrawing the punishment did not diminish the crime. So far from relaxing, he (Mr. Bankes) thought it might be necessary to increase our restrictive act respecting Game. He condemned the Hon. Mover's mode of instituting the penalties. If he wished to make his system conformable to the laws of nature, he (Mr. Bankes) would be glad to learn what he meant by such a regulation? Did he mean that we should become, as in the remote period of the history of man, hunters according to his law of nature or fishers? Such a system might have been proposed in the days of the Patriarchs of old; but was never calculated for a more refined state of society. It may seem paradoxical, that by removing the restrictions against the lower class of society, and thus endangering the property of the land-owner, you render the people more happy and their morals more secure. But he thought that it tended to the encouragement of vice, and the rapid demoralization of the lower class. Did the Honourable Member ever hear of a poacher being a good father or a good son? He was astonished how any association of ideas could induce men to depart so far from what had long been considered as the effective and necessary law of the land. He would venture to predict, that if the new law were agreed to, it would be productive of no good whatever. It would not only be the means of destroying all Game, but all landed property also. The comparison between France and England on the subject of the Game Laws, or Game property, bore, in his mind, no analogy. He remembered France before the Revolution, when the Game was so superabundant, that he saw the birds running across the highways. But the Game, by the new policy of France, or the want of the requisite restrictions, had become scarce, or greatly diminished. He was convinced, that should the proposed law ever be adopted, it would be both oppressive and ruinous in its effects.

Mr. CURWEN approved highly of the motion, and hoped that it would meet with the concurrence of the House. The last Hon. Member had asked, if it was known that a poacher had ever been a good father or a good son? He would not attempt the vindication of a peculiar; but without meaning to exculpate such a character, he might safely say, that he had known several persons of that description, who otherwise had always been respectable in their conduct. The Game Laws as they now stood, were oppressive and tyrannical in the highest degree; and therefore he rejoiced at the amendment proposed. As soon as the proposed alteration took place, he was fully persuaded that poaching would be done away most completely, as every one would be ashamed to commit such a violation of the law. The Hon. Member then ventured to contradict Blackstone, the great law authority, who had mistaken the cases to which he alluded, so far as regarded the penalties. The present laws were the sources of so many crimes, that they ought to be put an end to. The moment you pass this Act, that moment the morals of the lower class would be amended. The Game Laws were productive of so much misery—so oppressive, so detestable, so tyrannical—that for the sake of mankind he would cheerfully unite his efforts with any person who would move the repeal of them.

Mr. LEWIS supported the motion. In a short but animated speech, he believed in his conscience that it would tend greatly to improve the morals of the lower orders, and to confirm and ameliorate the security of landed proprietors.

Leave was then given to bring in a Bill.

## Spanish Forces.

*Statement of the Forces sent from Spain against the various points of South America, since the commencement of 1810, up to the end of the year 1818.*

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| In the beginning of 1813, General O'Donnojon, then Minister at War, laid before the Cortes, in compliance with their order, a detailed account of the troops sent to South America since 1810, the official returns of which were..... | 12,500 |
| In 1813 and 14, went over to Monte Video, in different divisions, and were taken by the Buenos Ayres army on the surrender of that place.....  | 3,900  |
| In 1815, sailed from Cadiz the invincible Armada of General Morillo, against the Provinces of Venezuela....  | 10,500 |
| Shortly after Brigadier General Millarreo landed at Vera Cruz, with.....   | 1,600  |
| In the course of the same year arrived at Callao de Lima, the regiments of Talavera, Zaragozas, Cantabria, and America, each 800 strong.....   | 3,200  |
| In 1816, Governor Cienfuegos took with him to Havana.....  | 2,000  |
| In April, 1817, sailed from Cadiz to Venezuela.....  | 2,000  |
| At various periods sent to Puerto Rico, and eventually against Venezuela.....  | 2,000  |
| In May, 1817, left Cadiz for Peru.....   | 1,500  |
| In May, 1818, left Cadiz for Peru.....   | 2,000  |
|  | 41,000 |
| In this amount are not included small parties sent out in each merchant vessel, according to tonnage, and sailors pressed by the various Governors, estimated at.....  | 2,000  |
| Total sent against South America   | 43,000 |

## Guineas and Bank Notes.

*To the Editor of the London Times.*

SIR,

I am one of those, who, being alarmed at the appearance of the country in the year 1796, when the payments at the Bank were suspended, and fearing a general calamity, collected about 100 guineas, which, like many of my neighbours, I deposited in a secret drawer, and they remain there to this day carefully sealed up. They are placed in the drawer adjoining to that in which I usually keep a few bank-notes for the use of my household concerns; and having retired into my own room to reflect on the late mercantile disasters, and to see how far my property was likely to be affected, I overheard a curious conversation passing within my bureau; which, deeming not inapplicable to the present state of things, I immediately took down in short-hand, and enclose the same to you, to be disposed of in any manner you may judge fit.

The conversation is between a Guinea and a One-pound Note:—

*Guinea.*—It is very hard that in this country of freedom I and my whole kindred should be deprived of our liberty, while you, who impose on the community, should be suffered to circulate over the whole country as our representative.

*Note.*—It may appear hard; but when the general good requires a sacrifice, all members of the community should bear with their lot; and, for my own part, I do not see why every purpose is not answered by us which you could effect; and if you were to appear, you would be treated as a criminal, and be instantly transported; so I think you are much indebted to us whom you regard as your enemies.

*Guinea.*—That is an argument which I have often heard, but do not attach any weight to it, as whoever might send me abroad would expect a guinea's worth of property in return; and as the



merchants abroad take also our manufactures, remittances must be made to pay for them; and if the export exceeds the import during the year, the balance must be paid in cash to the English merchant, and would be paid in guineas as long as they were to be procured abroad, or bullion, which would afterwards be convertible into our current coin: so I do not see any reason to fear this transportation which you so kindly wish to avert.

*Note.*—All this argument is very plausible; but as the foundation is visionary, it falls of convincing. You take it for granted, that the balance of trade which is carried on with the Continent is in favour of this country, whereas the contrary is the fact; and, therefore, the balance which is due to foreigners must be paid. If you were in circulation, you would undoubtedly be remitted, at the present high price of bullion, and others the following year; so that, by degrees, all the gold in circulation would be sent to the Continent, as they do not stand in need of many of our manufactures: whereas now the balance due to them can only be paid in goods; and whether they require them or not, they have no other way of being paid, and are thus forced to encourage our manufactures.

*Guinea.*—I have been so long confined here, that I know very little of what passes; the balance of trade was formerly considered to be in favour of this country, which accounted for its wealth. I should like to know a few more particulars, as my welfare is so much concerned.

*Note.*—Trade is much altered since your time. The war very naturally created many difficulties in commerce, and rendered our communication with Germany, France, and Italy so very precarious, that our manufacturers at home were encouraged to introduce the manufactures of linens, lace, and silks, which are now arrived at such perfection, that we need not the aid of foreigners; and for the encouragement of our own countrymen, a duty amounting to a prohibition, is laid on those manufactures which we formerly received from the continent, and for which in return they received in great abundance the staple commodities of this country, such as hardware, woollens, &c. and which produced a great balance in our favour. But as we now reject their manufactures, they in return prohibit ours, and have established factories of their own for such articles as were formerly supplied by us. The spirit of intercourse is thus entirely broken, and must remain so, until some more liberal commercial arrangements are introduced: so that you may now remain where you are, and be thankful to have a faithful representative in me.

*Guinea.*—Your arguments respecting trade are certainly good; and it therefore appears, that as long as the price of bullion remains so high, and the balance of trade continues against this country, it is for the public advantage, that I remain in my concealment. But as you have called yourself my faithful representative, I must beg leave to contradict such an assertion, although I admit that you have contributed to the good of the country in a certain degree.

*Note.*—Why am I not your faithful representative? I am given in discharge of debts, and am as freely exchanged for valuable articles as you could be; and as the coffers at the Bank contain as much bullion as will redeem me when the restriction act is repealed, I may call myself with truth your representative.

*Guinea.*—That the coffers at the Bank contain much bullion, is, I believe, generally admitted, but I never heard any one assert that they contained as much as would answer the notes in circulation. This would argue that the Bank never issued a note without receiving a solid consideration in return, and as far as regards their own commercial concerns, this is, I believe, the fact; but what have they received in return for their immense loans to Government? Nothing but Exchequer-bills: and therefore all those notes which have been advanced for such loans, have only the security of Government, and may be considered as Government paper, without having a solid and valuable deposit placed in the coffers of the Bank in lieu of such issue.

*Note.*—True; but are not Exchequer-bills as good as cash, so long as the Government of the country is conducted with regularity, and taxes are paid?

*Guinea.*—Yes; but no longer; and upon that I build my superiority over you. And although you may not like to hear so much truth, I shall ever maintain, that until the amount of bullion is

equal to the notes in circulation, although you may be a useful medium, yet you can never be a faithful representative of your nominal or expressed quantity of current coin.

*Note.*—The matter then seems to stand thus:—that you must consent to remain a prisoner till the balance of trade becomes in favour of this country, and that my circulation must be diminished, particularly that part of it which was given as a loan to Government, and the quantity of bullion increased preparatory to the re-circulation of specie—a circumstance which will be hailed with joy by the country, not for the pleasure of again carrying your inconvenient bulk in the pocket, but as the signal that the trade of the country is recovering, and that good old times are once more experienced in Great Britain.

*Guinea.*—So my release seems to depend on circumstances which, according to existing regulations, can never happen; for so long as we continue to encourage our own manufacturers in the linen, silk, and other trades, which seem formerly to have belonged to foreigners, so long will they refuse to admit any of our articles; and as we have an immense annual importation of corn, hemp, iron, timber, wool, &c., the trade must ever leave a considerable balance against this country; and instead of its being paid as it now is, guineas when in circulation will always be resorted to, let them bear what price they may abroad: so that I may remain here for ever.

*Note.*—Yes; I rather think it is so intended. Many wise people have advocated your cause, and have talked about exchanges, entered into deep calculations, and assigned reasons for prolonging your imprisonment, which neither they nor any of their hearers seemed to understand, and it all ended in nothing; and Ministers continue in the same determination at present, as the Restriction Act is to be renewed after its approaching expiration in July next.

*Guinea.*—I see clearly how the matter stands; but as my liberty is so interesting to me, you will excuse my continuing the subject a little longer, as you seem to conduct it on such fair grounds. Ministers are quite right in their decision; as, without considering whether the balance due to the Bank is heavily against them; and as the Bank have not received valuable consideration for those notes which were advanced to Government, Ministers can never expect that such notes will be paid in specie. Therefore, till the balance due to the Bank is paid, there does not exist a possibility of altering the circulating medium.

*Note.*—You have exactly hit it; and your incarceration must continue, unless you can point out any remedy for a disease so desperate and hopeless as you represent it.

*Guinea.*—I will. First, then, let Ministers discharge the debt due to the Bank; and they will then go into the question on its own merits, indifferent as to the result, being only anxious to secure the benefit of the country. They are the best judges of the balance of trade, and also whether any alteration in the prohibitory duties would operate in favour of this country. If the balance of trade is now, and is suffered to remain, against us, it is impossible that I can ever be put in circulation with a prospect of long enjoying my native air; and under such circumstances I have candour to confess, that the sacrifice of my liberty is necessary for the public good. There seems, however, still a hope—either to reduce me in my composition so as to render my exportation unprofitable at the highest value of bullion; or to allow my value to fluctuate, as all other commodities do in this country, and as the current coin itself does in all other countries except this. There may be difficulties in the adoption of either of these plans; but where the patient is labouring under a severe complaint, some exertions must be made to effect a cure.

*Note.*—I must say, that you seem to understand the subject better than any person that I have ever heard converse on it; and as the circulation of guineas would not prevent that of Bank-notes, which in commerce will ever be required, I freely consent to your release under proper regulations, and will assist you to the extent of my power.

Here, Mr. Editor, the conversation ended; and if you think it worth your notice, I beg you will give it a place in your valuable paper.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

MERCATOR,

## Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.  
(None)

## CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

| Aug. Names of Vessels | Flags   | Commanders | Destination |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| 23. Brothers          | British | C. McNicol | Madras      |

## PENANG ARRIVALS.

| July. Names of Vessels | Flags   | Commanders     | From whence | Left    |
|------------------------|---------|----------------|-------------|---------|
| 9 John Bannerman       | British | H. Hunter      | Bombay      | June 20 |
| 11 Lord Minto          | British | G. Chiene      | Burong      | June 28 |
| 12 Isabella Robertson  | British | G. G. Mitchell | Calcutta    | June 22 |
| 13 Isabella            | British | P. C. Forster  | Malacca     | July 8  |
| 14 Morning Star        | British | James Wallace  | Calcutta    | June 17 |
| 15 Eliza               | British | J. G. Frith    | Mauritius   | June 15 |
| 19 General Harris      | British | G. Welstead    | I. of Wight | Apr. 5  |
| 20 Warren Hastings     | British | R. Rawes       | I. of Wight | Apr. 5  |
| 19 Sandany             | British | G. C. Lindsay  | Calcutta    | July 1  |
| 20 Aurora              | British | P. Butler      | Calcutta    | June 5  |

## PENANG DEPARTURES

| July. Names of Vessels | Flags   | Commanders      | Destination |
|------------------------|---------|-----------------|-------------|
| 11 Covelong            | British | J. Gaudart      | Padang      |
| 11 Mary Anne           | British | J. Webster      | Calcutta    |
| 12 John Bannerman      | British | H. Hunter       | China       |
| 15 Hope                | British | P. Thissell     | Collong     |
| 17 Isabella Robertson  | British | G. G. Mitchell  | Manilla     |
| 17 Nadershaw           | Arab    | Calfan Ben Sayd | Padang      |
| 20 Fidrebanay          | Arab    | Sayd Hussman    | Padang      |
| 20 Lord Minto          | British | G. Chiene       | Calcutta    |
| 22 Morning Star        | British | J. Wallace      | Singapore   |
| 22 Isabella            | British | P. C. Forster   | Eastward    |

## Commercial Reports.

The following is an extract from the latest Price Current, received from Havre by the Favourite.

|   |   |    |    |
|---|---|----|----|
| Cassia Ligna, per lb. at the exchange of 24 fr. per £ | 1 | 10 | 0½ |
| Cinnamon, ditto, ..                                   | 0 | 9  | 10 |
| Cloves, ditto, ..                                     | 0 | 7  | 0½ |
| Cochineal, ditto, ..                                  | 0 | 31 | 9  |
| Cotton Bengal, per cwt. ..                            | 9 | 0  | 0  |
| Elephant's teeth, per lb. ..                          | 0 | 3  | 9½ |
| Indigo Bengal, ditto, ..                              | 0 | 10 | 7  |
| Nankeen broad, ditto, ..                              | 0 | 7  | 1  |
| Ditto narrow, ditto, ..                               | 0 | 3  | 6½ |
| Nutmegs, ditto, ..                                    | 0 | 9  | 10 |
| Pepper black, ditto ..                                | 0 | 1  | 1½ |
| Rice East India, per cwt. ..                          | 0 | 10 | 4  |
| Salt petre, ditto, ..                                 | 0 | 55 | 1  |
| Sagar, India, white, ditto, ..                        | 0 | 93 | 1  |
| Ditto ditto, brown, ditto, ..                         | 0 | 80 | 5  |
| Tea, per lb. ..                                       | 0 | 5  | 7  |
| Tortoise shell, ditto, ..                             | 0 | 34 | 0  |
| Wax, ditto, ..  | 0 | 1  | 8  |
| Wood, Ebony, per cwt. ..                              | 0 | 25 | 8  |

Moka Coffee, Peruvian Bark, red, grey or yellow, rough Brimstone and Mace were wanting.

No ship are advertised during January and February, in the Pilote which we look upon as the best French Commercial journal, as destined for India: and the well known Nancy of Bordeaux, appears to be the only French vessel likely to visit Bengal this year. The latest letter from Bordeaux we have seen, complains of scarcity of money, and of a general commercial distress in Europe, the end of which it was impossible to perceive. Brandy maintained its price.

The accounts from Marseilles are somewhat less melancholy. Wines and Brandies there however sold very low—the cask of wine of 30 veltes being at 58 fr.

All commercial transactions were at a stand at Paris.

A letter from Paris of the 12th March states that Messrs. Cleemann and Co. of Havre had suspended their payments on the 27th February. Messrs. Boucherot and Co. are expected to resume theirs. [Times.]

## Domestic Occurrences.

## MARRIAGE.

At St. John's Cathedral, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Henry Manning, Esq. H. C. civil service, to Miss Sarah Caroline Russell, daughter of Lieut. General Russell, Bengal Establishment.

## BIRTH.

At Nagpore, on the 5th of July, the Lady of Lieutenant T. Crichton, 1st Battalion 25th Native Infantry, of a Son.

## DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 23rd instant, at 10 p. m. Captain Andrew Allan, Sub-Assistant Commissary General. If ever private and public virtue combined with all the amiable affections of the heart were united, such union took place in the lamented deceased. As he lived revered so he has died regretted by a numerous acquaintance, and bitterly bewailed by the few that were intimately acquainted with him, aged 34 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th instant, Mr. John Nunn, aged 32 years.

At Calcutta, on the 6th instant, Master Conrad McCarthy Laine, aged 9 years and 3 months.

At Calcutta, on the 8th instant, Miss Emily Medico, aged 11 months.

At Calcutta, on the 19th instant, Mr. John Reynolds.

## EUROPE DEATH.

At Cheltenham, in March last, Mrs. Newte, wife of Thos. Newte, Esq. of Duval, in the county of Devon, and eldest Daughter of Sir J. Homefray, of Landaff House, Glamorgan.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge a Letter under the signature of "A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD," inveighing against the practice of anonymous writing, in all matters that affect the reputation of others; and contending that it is a privilege which should be confined to discussions or reasonings on facts that were popularly known, and easily referred to, rather than to assertions without name, authority, or proof. We have however so often pointed out this distinction ourselves, that our Friend will spare us the repetition of these arguments in his Letter.

Some Lines have reached us, signed R. L. dated from Hooghly, August 1st, one line of which

"I love, but my love dare not disclose"

will be sufficient to show how imprudent it would be in us to make public that which the writer declares he cannot communicate even to the object of his affections.

Under the signature of "AMICUS," we have received some Original Lines written to a female friend in England, who wished to return to India, but dreaded the danger of the trip, having experienced a dreadful gale on her passage home. We should like to be permitted to give it as a literary curiosity, (for it is without an equal in our recollection) but we do not feel at liberty to present it in any other light than the Author wished it to be presented, as a poetic composition of some real merit, thinking as we do that its only merit is its singularity.

Some Lines, signed "CIVIS," on a truly poetic and elevated subject, namely, the power of passion to express by looks and smiles and tears, more than language can convey, have also reached us; and though there are some beautiful thoughts, from which an excellent Ode might be made, they are too frequently disfigured by unpoetic language to be given in their present dress. An instance of the author's power of judicious emendation may be cited in these lines:—

"The silence of Vengeance! O! silence of Hell!

"So roaring, so boading, so fatal, so fell."

The last line of which is altered to

"So roaring, so fatal, so boading, so fell."

and our readers will judge, from such a specimen that it might undergo still further emendation without prejudice to its fame.

A collection of these Pieces might, one day, make an entertaining volume of "REJECTED ADDRESSES;" but as we return them, if applied for at the Office by Notes in the same hand writing, within the space of a month, and destroy them at the end of that period if not applied for, we cannot safely promise our Friends such a treat.